



U.S. Department of Agriculture
Foreign Agricultural Service

Fact Sheet

WTO and Agriculture **What's at Stake for Wyoming?**

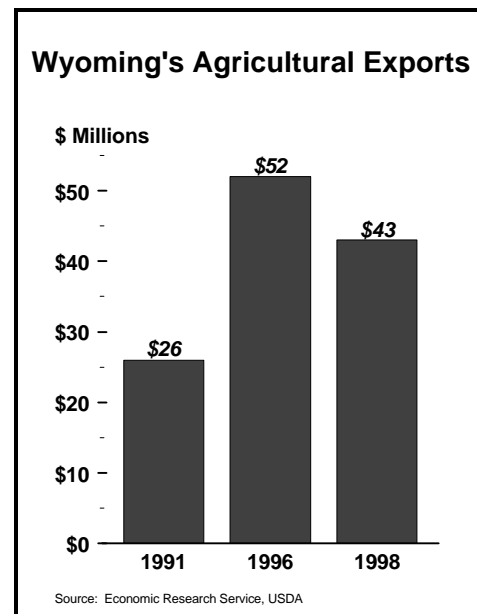
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Wyoming produces agricultural and wood products some of which are exported worldwide. In 1998, the state's total cash receipts from farming reached \$850 million, and wood product shipments totaled \$142 million in 1996. As for exports, Wyoming's agricultural sales overseas were estimated at \$43 million in 1998. These industries are important to Wyoming's economy. They create jobs on farms and in mills, and also support jobs in related sectors, such as food processing, transportation, and manufacturing.

Wyoming's top agricultural exports in 1998 were:

- # live animals and red meats -- \$20 million
- # feed grains and products -- \$10 million
- # wheat and products -- \$9 million
- # animal feeds and fodders -- \$3 million

World demand for agricultural and wood products is increasing, but so is competition among suppliers. If Wyoming's industries are to compete successfully for export opportunities in the 21st century, they need *fair trade* and *fair access* to growing global markets.



Wyoming Benefits From Trade Agreements

- # With most of its farm receipts coming from the cattle industry, Wyoming benefits from the Uruguay Round with a 38-percent reduction in the quantity of EU beef receiving export subsidies by 2000. Japan is reducing beef tariffs from 50 percent to 38.5 percent. Korea will eliminate its beef import quota by 2001 and reduce its tariffs to 40 percent by 2004. The Philippines is reducing its beef tariff from 60 percent to 35 percent.
- # Japan is expanding its 5,530,000-ton tariff-rate quota for wheat by 35,000 tons annually from 1995 to 2000.
- # Under the Uruguay Round, major U.S. trading partners are reducing their tariffs 28 percent on average for wood products.